

"A GUIDE AT A GLANCE"  
OF  
HISTORIC BOSTON

By  
*Robert M. Winn*



Christ Church

"The Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame."  
Oldest church edifice in Boston.



**"A GUIDE AT A GLANCE"**  
**OF**  
**HISTORIC BOSTON**

**PICTURE STORY MAPS**

I believe you will enjoy my "PICTURE STORY MAPS" of "BOSTON ANCIENT AND MODERN" (with key) and "PAUL REVERE'S RIDE" — (Three Riders of the Revolution) with narrative. They tell the story of a City and the story of a Famous Episode. The two Maps in Colors 75¢.

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Robert M. Winn, 74 Lincoln Ave., Wollaston, Boston 70, Mass.

**TO VISIT THE HIGH SPOTS OF HISTORIC BOSTON**  
**START**—at the "STATE HOUSE" at the summit of Beacon Hill: Go down Park Street along the north side of the "BOSTON COMMON" to "The PARK STREET CHURCH" on "BRIMSTONE CORNER" ("America" first sung in public here.)

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By ROBERT M. WINN  
*Fifth Printing*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introducing Historic Boston—Robert M. Winn . . . . .	3
The State House—Closed Saturday, Sunday and Holidays . . . . .	5
Historic Boston Common . . . . .	6
The Historic Codfish . . . . .	7
The Park Street Church <b>B</b> . . . . .	8
A Legend of "Brimstone Corner" . . . . .	10
"Old Granary" Burial Ground <b>A</b> . . . . .	11
King's Chapel and Burial Ground <b>A</b> . . . . .	14
The Old South Meeting House <b>D</b> . . . . .	17
The Old State House <b>B</b> (Open Saturday Afternoons, October to May) . . . . .	19
Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty" <b>B</b> Open Sunday, 1:00-5:00 . . . . .	21
Durgin-Park—10:30 A.M.-7:30 P.M. Closed Sundays and Holidays . . . . .	22
Union Oyster House <b>A</b> 8:00 A.M.-9:00 P.M. . . . .	23
The Paul Revere House <b>D</b> . . . . .	24
Map of the Rides of Paul Revere, Wm. Dawes and Dr. Prescott . . . . .	28
Christ Church, "The Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame" <b>A</b> . . . . .	29
Copp's Hill Burial Ground <b>A</b> ( <b>B</b> in winter) . . . . .	35
U. S. Frigate Constitution "Old Ironsides" <b>A</b> . . . . .	36
Bunker Hill Monument <b>A</b> . . . . .	38
"A Guide at a Glance" . . . . .	42
To Visit the High Spots of Historic Boston . . . . .	43
To Visit the High Spots of Cultural Boston . . . . .	44
Highlights Near Boston . . . . .	46
First Masonic Grave . . . . .	48
The Longfellow House <b>A</b> 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturday 12M- 5:00 P.M., Sunday 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. . . . .	48

## VISITING HOURS

### SPECIAL WINTER HOURS — TELEPHONE

It is difficult to accurately foretell the hours when Historic Shrines are open to visitors. Some may open earlier, some may remain open later, but I believe you can depend on the **hours from 10 to 4** on the days they are open. The following table will be of assistance, but is subject to change. **A**—Open Daily. **B**—Closed Saturday afternoon, and Holidays. **C**—Closed Holidays. **D**—Open Saturday afternoon. Closed Sundays and Holidays.



# *Introducing Historic Boston*

by ROBERT M. WINN

In the early days of the seventeenth century, economic conditions in England induced many to consider the possibility of improving their condition by migrating to the New World.

English settlement of New England began in 1620 with the memorable voyage of the *Mayflower* carrying the little band of Pilgrims to the shores of Massachusetts where they founded Plymouth, the first permanent settlement in New England. In 1623 a fishing settlement was established at the site of Gloucester by a company of merchants known as the *Dorchester Adventurers*. It was not a success and a few of those settlers moved to Naumkeag (Salem).

To reinforce this small colony an organization was formed in England called the *New England Company*, and to take possession of the generous piece of land granted that Company, John Endecott and fifty settlers went to Salem in 1628. From this beginning grew a greater project. On March 4, 1629 Charles I granted a charter to the *New England Company* constituting it a body politic, entitled "THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND." Here we have the very foundation of Massachusetts as a self-governing commonwealth—the *Royal Charter*, which John Winthrop, the second Governor of that Company, brought to the wilderness of New England.

Thirteen vessels were chartered to carry the colonists across the sea (one of them the *MAYFLOWER*). Two of the fleet sailed in advance of the others, and on March 4, 1630, four more ships, including the *ARBELLA*, with the Governor aboard, weighed anchor. The *ARBELLA* was named in compliment to Lady Arbella, wife of Isaac Johnson, of Boston, England, both of whom were passengers.

The *ARBELLA* landed at Salem on June 12, 1630. Because of the scarcity of food it was deemed wise to break up the colonists into small parties. Governor Winthrop and his group of *PURITANS*, including Isaac Johnson and the Lady Arbella settled in Charlestown, but there they were troubled by lack of good water.

Across the river Rev. Wm. Blaxton (or Blackstone), the pioneer settler on the peninsula, lived alone in his cottage near the top of the highest hill. So, we read: "Mr. Blackstone dwelling at the Other Side of Charles River, alone, to a Place by the Indians called Shawmutt, where he only had a Cottage at or not far off the Place called Blackstones Point, He Came and Acquainted the Governor of an Excellent Spring there, withal Inviting Him and Soliciting Him Thither. Whereupon after the death of Mr. Johnson, and Divers Others the Governor, with Mr. Wilson and the Greatest Part of the Church, Removed Thither Where also, the Frame of the Governors House was carried, when People began to build their Houses against Winter and this Place was called BOSTON."

BOSTON was named September 17, (7 OS) 1630.

The three-hilled peninsula originally contained only about 783 acres. It faced the harbor at the west end of Massachusetts Bay into which empty the Charles and Mystic Rivers. It was pear-shaped, little more than a mile wide at its broadest and less than three miles long. A thin neck about one mile long and so low that it was overflowed by the highest tides, connected it with the mainland. (See "THE PICTURE STORY MAP OF BOSTON ANCIENT AND MODERN").

Right now over one-half of the land north and east of Boston Common is filled-in ground. HISTORIC BOSTON is all in this area.

I want you to like MY BOSTON, and this GUIDE AT A GLANCE OF HISTORIC BOSTON is dedicated to YOU for YOUR convenience and for YOUR pleasure and information. Perhaps, maybe, it could happen, that you will come to Boston to live and become somewhat like the man in the story who approached Saint Peter and at the Pearly Gates presented his credentials and petition to enter. Saint Peter asked him where he was from, and when informed "BOSTON," hesitated, then said, "Well, your record is spotless, and you may come in, but I don't think you will like it here." I WANT YOU TO LIKE MY BOSTON.



## I'M FROM BOSTON

"HOW COMPLETE!" Said  
the Wayfarer of ancient days—

"I'M FROM BOSTON!  
NOTHING MORE NEEDS  
TO BE SAID!"

old story

Courtesy of M. A. DeWolfe Howe

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The illustrations of The State House, The Old State House, Faneuil Hall and the Equestrian Statue of Paul Revere through courtesy of The Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; the one of the Avery Bennett Clock by courtesy of Mary Kent Davey Babcock.

## *The State House and Historic Boston Common*



THE STATE HOUSE, overlooking Historic BOSTON COMMON, stands on the elevation originally called Tramount, then Sentry Hill and now—since the erection of the Beacon in 1635—Beacon Hill. The summit of Tramount was almost as high as the present dome. Charles Bulfinch was the architect of this edifice “. . . erected for the purpose of holding the Public Councils of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts . . .”.

The corner stone was laid with public ceremonies July 4, 1795 by His Excellency Samuel Adams, Governor, assisted by Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master, and other brethren of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

The original structure as completed by Bulfinch was a red brick building 172 feet across the front, 65 feet deep and 155 feet high including the dome. The cost was approximately \$135,000.00

“Thursday, January 11, 1798 the General Court of Massachusetts assembled for the last time in the Old State House on State Street: at noon formed a procession and marched to the new building.”

In 1802 the dome was sheathed with copper purchased from Paul Revere & Son at a cost of \$4,231.00. This copper was removed in 1831. The dome was covered with gold leaf in 1874 and has been re-gilded six times, the last time in 1947 at a cost of \$12,840.00.

The first addition to the Bulfinch State House was on the northern



front in 1831. The corner stone of the extension was laid in 1889 and the East and West Wings completed in 1916.

Niches with glass fronts in MEMORIAL HALL contain the Battle Flags carried by Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the First World War. Four paintings, "THE PILGRIMS ON THE MAYFLOWER," "JOHN ELIOT PREACHING TO THE INDIANS," "CONCORD BRIDGE APRIL 18, 1775" and "THE RETURN OF THE COLORS" adorn the walls.

The Charter granted by Charles I entitled "THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND," the very foundation of Massachusetts as a self governing Commonwealth, can be seen in the great wall safe in the Archives division. Another treasure, "THE HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION" by Governor William Bradford. popularly known as "the Log of the Mayflower," is displayed in the State Library.

When visiting THE STATE HOUSE you will be much interested in the paintings and statues, particularly the historic "Sacred Codfish" (shown on the following page) and the paintings in the Senate Staircase of "Paul Revere's Ride," "James Otis Making His Famous Argument Against The Writs of Assistance" and "The Boston Tea Party."

Famous BOSTON COMMON, a five sided tract of land nearly fifty acres in area, was purchased from William Blaxton or Blackstone, Boston's pioneer settler, in 1634 for approximately \$150.00. We learn from the depositions of four aged men as they describe the purchase in 1684, "The Town laid out a place for a trayning field: which ever since and now is used for that purpose & for the feeding of cattell." The MEMORIAL TO THE FOUNDERS stands on the location of Blackstone's Spring on the Beacon Street Side. Gilbert Stuart, the noted portrait painter, is buried in the CENTRAL BURIAL GROUND (1756). From the Charles Street side of the Common near that Burial Ground the British embarked for Lexington April 18, 1775.

There were four hills within the original confines of the Common. The ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT crowns Flagstaff Hill where British artillery was stationed during the siege of Boston. On one hill a gallows was erected in 1638 and used for the execution of Indians, Quakers, Pirates and other malefactors. For a time smoking outdoors in Boston was permitted only in the "Smoker's Circle" on another hill.

"Scolds and Railers" were placed in the ducking stool at the Frog Pond. The Whipping Post, the Cage for Sabbath Breakers, the Pillory and Stocks were other punishments inflicted on the Common. On one occasion a woman was tied to a post on the Common for beating her husband. Here the first duel with swords (which proved to be the last duel fought in Boston) took place in 1728. British, Colonial and Massachusetts regiments assembled on the Common prior to their active service. Here the British mustered before the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

The monument to Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment (Colored) by Augustus Saint-Gaudens,

possibly his masterpiece, stands opposite the State House. This Memorial overlooks THE FROG POND, so called the town wit had it, "Because it was never known to harbor a frog." That pond, one of three on the Common, where cows slacked their thirst, is now cement lined, but still a play-pond for the children of Boston, where they wade in Summer and skate in Winter. On the green facing LAFAYETTE MALL (Tremont Street) a granite shaft popularly called the Crispus Attucks Monument (Crispus Attucks was the Negro killed in the Boston Massacre) commemorates that Massacre on March 5, 1770. The "Oldest Inhabitant of Boston Common," the GREAT ELM, which stood on the Common, fell in 1876.

School children lined Tremont Street Mall to welcome Lafayette in 1824 and cast bouquets in his path. A tablet relating to this welcome is placed midway down LAFAYETTE MALL.



Courtesy of The First National Bank of Boston

### "THE SACRED CODFISH"

The HISTORIC CODFISH, originally in the Old State House, was hung opposite the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives on May 6, 1895. It is made of pine, is 4 feet 11½ inches long and approximately 10 inches through the largest part of the body.





Courtesy of The First National Bank of Boston

**PARK STREET CHURCH and "BRIMSTONE CORNER"**



# *The Park Street Church*

Dedicated 1810

The Park Street Church (Congregational Trinitarian Evangelical) at the corner of Tremont and Park Streets, occupies the site of the town granary in which grain purchased by the authorities to be sold to the needy at a slight increase over wholesale price was stored. (In this old granary sails for the U. S. Frigate Constitution "OLD IRONSIDES" were made.)

It is the best remaining example of Boston's early nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture and was designed by the English architect, Peter Banner. The Ionic and Corinthian capitals of the steeple are the hand work of Boston's own Solomon Willard (construction engineer of Bunker Hill Monument). The weathervane which crowns the spire is two hundred and seventeen feet above street level.

The church stands on "BRIMSTONE CORNER," so called from the storage of brimstone in the basement for the manufacture of powder in 1812. There are those who profess to believe the fiery sermons preached in early days gave the corner this name. "A LEGEND OF BRIMSTONE CORNER" by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Boston author and historian, is a delightful fantasy answering three questions: Why the wind always blows on Brimstone Corner, The whereabouts of his Satanic Majesty, and Why the name "Brimstone Corner." (This Legend follows on next page.) There is a tradition that in early days sulphur was sprinkled on the sidewalk near by to attract the attention of wayfarers.

"AMERICA" was first publicly sung in this church at a children's celebration July 4, 1831. On another 4th of July (1829) William Lloyd Garrison gave his first public address in Boston against slavery in this edifice. Here Charles Sumner gave his great oration, "The War System of Nations," at a meeting of the American Peace Society in 1849. Other significant dates in the history of the church are: Helped organize the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 1810, The American Education Society 1815, The Sunday School 1817, The Prison Reform Society 1824, The beginning of the American Missionary Association and the American Temperance Society 1826. It became the home of the American Peace Society in 1849. The Honolulu Church was organized here.

THE CHURCH IS OPEN TO VISITORS

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## DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST

At the foot of Park Street turn left at "BRIMSTONE CORNER" on Tremont Street, to the "GRANARY BURIAL GROUND."

*The Devil and a Gale of Wind  
Danced hand in hand up Winter Street  
The Devil like his demons grinned  
To have for comrade so complete  
A rascal and a mischief maker  
Who'd drag an oath from any Quaker*



*The Wind made sport of hats and hair  
The Ladies deemed their ornament  
With skirts that frolicked everywhere  
Away their prim decorum went  
And worthy citizens lamented  
The public spectacles presented*

*The Devil beamed with horrid joy  
Till to the Common's rim they came,  
Then chuckled, "Wait you here my boy,  
For duties now my presence claim  
In yonder Church on Brimstone Corner,  
Where Pleasures dead and lacks a mourner"*



*"But play about till I come back"  
With that he vanished through the doors,  
And since that day the almanac  
Has marked the years by tens and scores,  
Yet never from those sacred portals  
Returns the Enemy of Mortals.*

*And that is why the faithful Gale  
Round Park Street Corner still must blow,  
Waiting for him with horns and tail—  
At least some people tell me so—  
None of your famous Antiquarians,  
But just some wicked Unitarians.*



*M. A. DeWolfe Howe*

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"A LEGEND OF BRIMSTONE CORNER" appeared in "BOSTON COMMON. SCENES FROM FOUR CENTURIES" by M. A. DeWolfe Howe whose "BOSTON LANDMARKS," just printed, is illustrated with photographs by Samuel Chamberlain.

## "Old Granary" Burial Ground

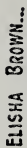


This historic old burial ground, laid out in 1660, was originally part of Boston Common. It takes its name from the Town Granary which at that time was situated where now is standing the Park Street Church. In the granary grain purchased by the authorities to be sold to the poor at a slight increase over the wholesale

price was stored. The oldest marker in "Old Granary" is that of Hannah Allen,\* the oldest upright stone that of John Wakefield.\* A statement "That there are more people buried in 'OLD GRANARY' who are known to more people than are buried in any other burying ground in the country," is not successfully disputed. Among the best known may be noted three Signers of the Declaration of Independence, JOHN HANCOCK\* (first signer), SAMUEL ADAMS,\* who inspired the Revolution, and ROBERT TREAT PAINE.\* PAUL REVERE,\* whose midnight ride to Lexington warned ADAMS and HANCOCK, THE BOSTON MASSACRE VICTIMS,\* and CHRISTOPHER SNIDER\* (a Boston Boy killed by British Soldiers some days before the Massacre) rest in two of the old tombs. In another tomb is interred JAMES OTIS,\* Patriot Orator, and across the walk from the Revere tomb is the tomb of JOHN HULL,\* (Mint Master) who coined the famous Pine Tree Shillings, and Chief Justice SAMUEL SEWELL,\* who married Hull's daughter, Hannah, and thereby secured himself a dowry of her weight in shining Pine Tree Shillings: 128 pounds of Hannah; total value \$2500. PETER FANEUIL\* (who gave Faneuil Hall to Boston) and JEREMY GRIDLEY\* (Third Provincial Grand Master of Masons) lie in tombs on one side of the ground; THE PARENTS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN\* rest under the central and most conspicuous monument. BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE,\* ELISHA BROWN\* and the TOMB FOR THE BURIAL OF INFANTS\* add to the number of the well known. Governors Bellingham, Dummer, Bowdoin, Sumner, Sullivan, Gore, Eustis and Endecott buried here with ADAMS\* and HANCOCK\* total ten Governors of Province, Colony and Commonwealth. The grave of MARY GOOSE,\* better known as Boston's "MOTHER GOOSE," is eagerly sought. Note that General Joseph



\*Located on Map.



... For 17 days  
successfully opposed  
a whole British Reg.  
in their violent attempt  
to force him from his  
legal habitation

BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE

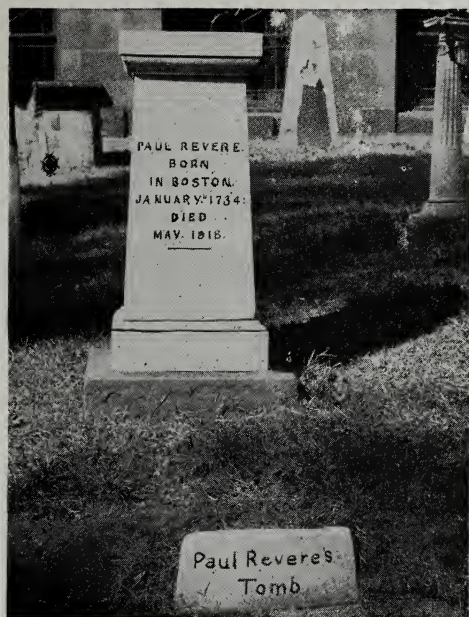
his best friend in first  
duel with swords  
fought in Boston.  
They quarreled  
over a game of cards.

● *Interesting epitaphs*

GRANARY BURYGROUND - 1660

Third Burial Place in Boston so called from Town Granary on site of Park Street Church

From the "GRANARY BURIAL GROUND" turn left down Tremont Street to "KING'S CHAPEL" and "KING'S CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND."



*Paul Revere's Grave*

Paul Revere rests in Old Granary  
Burial Ground

*Mary Goose's  
Grave*

Mary Goose "wife  
to Isaac Goose,"  
Boston's Mother  
Goose is said to  
have written the  
Nursery Rhymes  
for her grandchil-  
dren.





# King's Chapel and Burial Ground

Present Edifice dedicated 1754

King's Chapel was established in Boston in 1686 by Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, the Private Chaplain of King James II who had come from England commissioned to establish the Church of England in the Colony. Services were held in the Town House (where now stands the Old State House) for no Congregational meeting house would permit the Church of England service read within its doors. In December, 1686, Sir Edmund

Andros came to Boston, the first fully commissioned royal governor of the Province. Within 4 months Governor Andros took the keys of the Old South Church from the sexton, and for nearly two years the Episcopalians held possession of Old South on Sunday mornings. The regular congregation was left to cool its heels outside until the Episcopal service was concluded.



ed. Governor Andros sought to buy land on which to erect a new church, but no Episcopalian owned land suitable and no Congregationalist was selling land for such use. Finally through the influence of Governor Andros, or at his direction one corner of the burying ground where the King's Chapel still stands was set apart and a wooden edifice erected. This



*Interior of King's Chapel*



edifice, which was first occupied June 30, 1689, was enlarged in 1710.

There was no organ in the colony until Thomas Brattle imported one from England. At his death he left this organ to the Church in Brattle Square stipulating that society accept his gift within one year, or the organ would go to King's Chapel. Of course no Puritan church would use "... the same in the public worship of God" and King's Chapel received the organ in 1713. That instrument was sold to St. Paul's Church in Newburyport and resold in 1836, without the old case, to St. John's Church in Portsmouth, N. H., where it may still be seen.



*Interior of King's Chapel*

The granite walls of the present King's Chapel were built right around the wooden building. Services were held, however, the greater part of the time it took to complete the structure, about five years. Then the little wooden chapel was torn down and thrown out into the street through the windows of the new edifice. The granite in the present walls came from old Braintree Common (now Quincy) and is the first granite quarried in this country. It was taken from the surface quarry where now stands the "Church of the Presidents" in Quincy Square (under which two Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, are interred. The bell in the tower is one recast by Paul Revere & Son in 1816. Above the organ, which

was brought over from England 1756, the crown and two bishop's mitres are still retained. There is a tradition that the great Handel, who was a friend of the King, selected this organ. Under the church are 22 tombs.

You will be interested in the pulpit, erected in 1717, the oldest in this country still in use on its original site. In the chancel you may see the original Communion Table (1686) and on the East wall "The Decalogue, viz., thee tenn Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed (which) were drawne in England and Brought over by Mr. Samuel Myles in July, 1696." The Governor's, or Royal Pew, and the pew of Oliver Wendell Holmes, No. 102, interest many. You will remember that the funeral of General Joseph Warren, who was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill, was held here April 8, 1776.

Because of the character of the changes made in the Book of Com-

mon Prayer, King's Chapel, which was the first Episcopal Church in New England, is often spoken of as the first Unitarian Church in America.

#### THE CHURCH IS OPEN TO VISITORS

**KING'S CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND** (1630) was probably established soon after the settlement of Boston. Governor Winthrop's Journal records, "Capt. Welden, a hopeful young gent, and an experienced soldier, dyed at Charlestowne of a consumption, and was buried at Boston with a military funeral." The earliest interment of record was that of Governor Winthrop in 1649.

The tale is told that the land was owned by Sir Isaac Johnson, an important man in the colony, who came to Boston with the Governor. The ship which brought them to these shores was named the ARBELLA in honor of Sir Isaac's wife, the Lady Arbella, and BOSTON was named after his home city in England. On his deathbed Sir Isaac expressed the wish that he be buried in the upper end of his lot, and he was buried there September 30, 1630. Before long, according to the story, somebody else died and wished to be buried alongside Brother Johnson. And was. But when frequent applications for the same privilege were made to the authorities we read in the old-time record, "Brother Johnson's garden is getting to be a poor place for vegetables." That garden is now King's Chapel Burial Ground, taking its name from the King's Chapel which stands in one corner of the original area.

Governor Andros took that corner of the old Burying place in 1688 for the first Episcopal Chapel in New England. Graves of early settlers were disturbed and stone memorials removed from the site. Tombs were built under that wooden chapel which was enlarged in 1710. GOVERNOR WINTHROP, WILLIAM DAWES, JR., (who rode with Paul Revere), MARY CHILTON (the only Pilgrim who came to Boston to live: the first white woman in the country to live in Boston and the first Pilgrim to step on Plymouth Rock), Captain ROBERT KEAYNE (Founder and the first commander of the ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY (oldest military organization in this country), early Governors, Ministers and others of prominence in the Massachusetts Bay Colony are buried in this, the first Burial ground in Boston. It has been told that the heroine of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" rests herein.

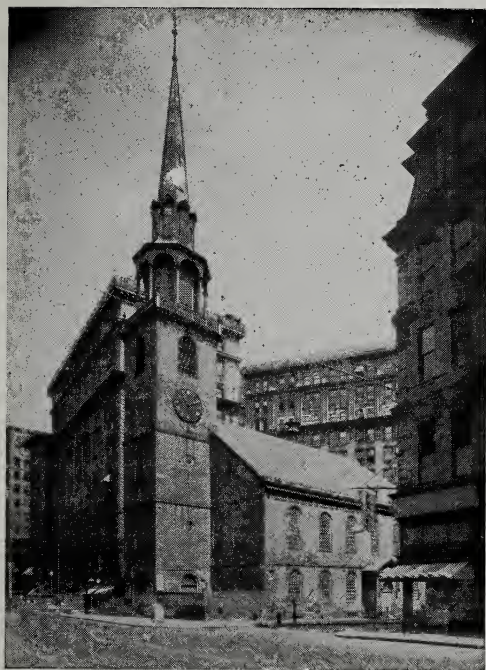
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#### DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST

From "KING'S CHAPEL" go left down School Street past City Hall to the "OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE," which ranks with Independence Hall in Philadelphia as a most notable landmark and reminder of early America on the Continent. (Small admission fee.)

# *The Old South Meeting House*

Dedicated 1730



This meeting house, erected in 1729, replaced the "Cedar" meeting house, the original home of the third Congregational church gathered in Boston. Alone from its very beginning, the third Congregational church membership stood for freedom of worship and political equality. It is not surprising then, that when Faneuil Hall repeatedly proved too small for the town meetings of the Patriots, those meetings were adjourned to "Old South."

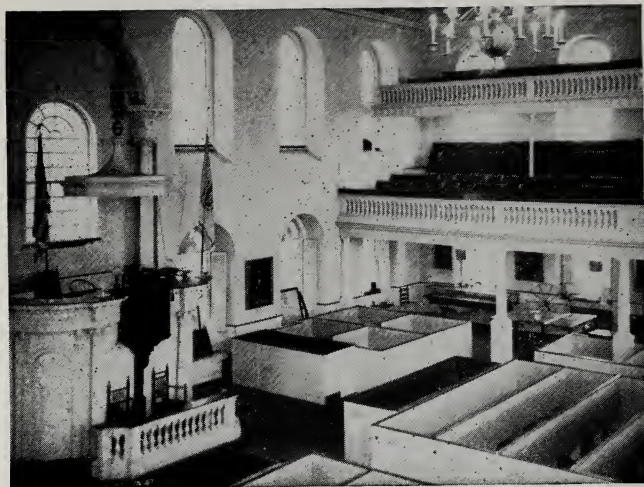
In the "Old House" Governor Andros forcibly caused the Episcopal service read; in that same "Old House" Judge Sewall stood up in his pew while his confession of contrition was read for his share in the witchcraft delusion of 1692; and it is to

the "Old House" Josiah Franklin took his three-hour old son, BENJAMIN, for baptism that blizzardy January 17, 1706.

In this present edifice an overflow town-meeting waited all night in March 1770 until Governor Hutchinson agreed to withdraw the British regiments after the Boston Massacre. On November 29, 1773, five thousand citizens resolved that tea should not be landed in Boston, and in this House December 16, 1773, several thousand citizens sat till after candlelight while messenger after messenger went to Governor Hutchinson at Milton. The last messenger returned with word that Hutchinson would not move the Tea from Boston, and then Adams standing in the pulpit announced "This Meeting can do nothing more to save the country" (evidently a signal). Immediately the war whoop of Indians was heard and citizens disguised as Indians rushed to Griffin's Wharf for Boston's famous Tea Party.

Lovell, Warren, Church and Hancock delivered orations commemorative of the Boston Massacre from 1771 to 1775, and Joseph Warren, a short three months before he met death at Bunker Hill, delivered a second oration. It was at this meeting Warren was forced to climb into the church through a window, ". . . the aisles and steps of the pulpit being filled with British soldiers and officers."





*Interior of Old South Meeting House*

Gen. Burgoyne established a riding school for British troops in the church in 1775. The pews and pulpits were torn away and used for fire wood. The floor was then covered deeply with dirt and a pole set up over which to jump the horses. A bar was set up in the first gallery, a refreshment bar, where drinks were served.

ed to spectators. When WASHINGTON entered Boston in Triumph in March, 1776, he looked down upon the scene of desolation from the eastern gallery.

The Old South tower has an interesting story. In the "Steeple Chamber" Rev. Thomas Prince had his study and collected his New England Library. Among other treasures was Governor Bradford's "History of Plimoth Plantation." This priceless document disappeared, but was later found in the Palace of the Bishop of London at Fulham. It has since been returned to this country and may be seen at the State House.

Set your watch by the clock in the tower: it was ticking away when Boston welcomed President Washington and Washington Street was named in his honor. In the museum of this famous edifice you will see much of interest, the "Boston Model" will fascinate you.

"Old South" was saved for us by generous citizens; the women of Boston and New England playing a prominent part in its preservation. It is open to visitors for a small fee.

Illustrations through courtesy of The Old South Associates in Boston.

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#### **DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST**

From the "OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE" go down Washington Street to the "OLD STATE HOUSE." (Turn right down State Street to entrance.)

## The Old State House



The Old State House occupies the identical site in the earliest marketing place of Boston chosen for the first Town House. That structure (1657) burned in 1711. The present building was erected in 1713 and re-built in 1748 after the interior was destroyed by fire in 1747.

The first religious service of The Church of England was held in this edifice June 6, 1686. The Town Library, the first public library in America, was established herein.

The Square in front of the Old State House was

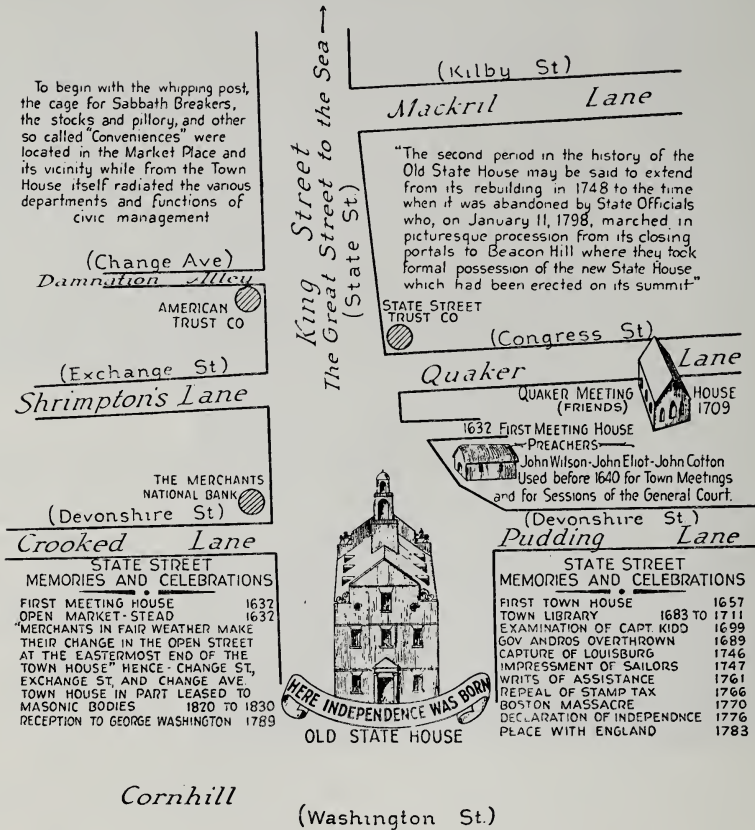
the gathering place of the populace from Colonial through the Province period. On the evening of March 5, 1770, The Boston Massacre occurred here which claimed five victims, including Crispus Attucks, a Negro.

From the eastern balcony The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to a great concourse of people assembled in King (now State) Street in 1776. In the Council Chamber the famous expedition was organized which resulted in the capture of Louisburg from the French. John Hancock was inaugurated as first Governor of Massachusetts in this same Council Chamber.

"Here the loyal assemblies obeyed the Crown. Here the Spirit of Liberty was aroused and guided by the eloquent appeals and sagacious councils of Otis, Adams, Quincy, Warren, Cushing and Hancock."

Here James Otis argued against the Writs of Assistance. It was this speech that inspired John Adams to later say: "THEN AND THERE THE CHILD INDEPENDENCE WAS BORN." The Old State House is now occupied by the Bostonian Society. The Society collection of historical material and the Marine Museum Collection are open to visitors.

# THE GLORIES OF STATE STREET



Henry Price of Boston was appointed Grand Master for New England by Viscount Montague (or Montacute) Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England in 1733. July 30, 1733 he organized his Provincial Grand Lodge (known thereafter as the St. John's Grand Lodge) at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern often described as being at the head of Long Wharf (Kilby St.) thus founding regular and duly organized Freemasonry in America.

## DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST

In front of the "OLD STATE HOUSE" a raised circle of paving stones at the intersection of Congress Street marks the point of the "BOSTON MASSACRE." Turn left on Congress Street, one block to "FANEUIL HALL." (From the State House on top of Beacon Hill to Faneuil Hall is one half mile.)



## Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty"



Peter Faneuil, called by John Hancock "the topmost merchant in all the town," was much inconvenienced by the lack of a market house in Boston. In 1740 he generously offered "...to erect a noble and complete structure ... for the sole use, benefit and advantage of the town ..." The hall over the market stalls became one of the most famous rooms in the history of the world. In the first Town Meeting held therein it was described as "spacious and beautiful," and in the same vote was named FANEUIL HALL in testimony of the town's gratitude to the giver.

The first Faneuil Hall, completed in 1742, burned in 1761 and was rebuilt in 1763. That structure enlarged by architect Charles Bulfinch in 1805, is embraced in the present building.

Before and after the Revolution many patriotic meetings were held in Faneuil Hall, which kept alive the fires of freedom among the people and stirred them to great deeds. Because of these meetings it became



*Faneuil Hall with Custom House Tower in background*

known as THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

During the siege of Boston the Hall was used by British officers as a playhouse. In the same Hall at a later date President Washington was officially banqueted by the city of Boston.

The armory and museum of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the oldest military company in North America, occupies the third floor. Famous indeed is the gilded grasshopper weather-vane fashioned from sheet copper in 1742 by the "cunning artificer" "Deacon" Shem Drowne.

Faneuil Hall is never let for money. It is opened to the people for meetings on request of a certain number of citizens, and is open to visitors.

## Two Historic Eating Places

Within 100 yards are two famous eating places of historic interest, Durgin Park on North Market Street which is on the North side of Faneuil Hall and The Union Oyster House on Union Street at the corner of Marshall Lane. Union Street runs across in front of Faneuil Hall. I recommend them to you.

Durgin-Park at 30 North Market Street, "In The Shadow of Faneuil Hall" was established long before YOU were born. Since 1827 Stars of the stage, screen and radio, Statesmen and Politicians, Boston Blue Bloods from Beacon Hill, Market-men and Writers, and us plain folks from everywhere have enjoyed there the same real food that Grandfather and Grandmother used to eat there. No eating place so crude was ever so famous. The combination kitchen-dining rooms above a market warehouse have changed little in over 100 years. Electric bulbs dangle from long cords to light the place. The tablecloths in one part, "the Brickyard," are red-checked, and a huge water pitcher and piles of napkins are on each table. It is a noisy place.

Many customers know the waitresses, and the waitresses call them by their first names. Some shout personal directions to the chef: in rush hours they may help themselves to dessert. You sit just where you choose but be warned—the Old-Timers want the same seat at the same table at the same time and the same waitress every week

## DURGIN-PARK

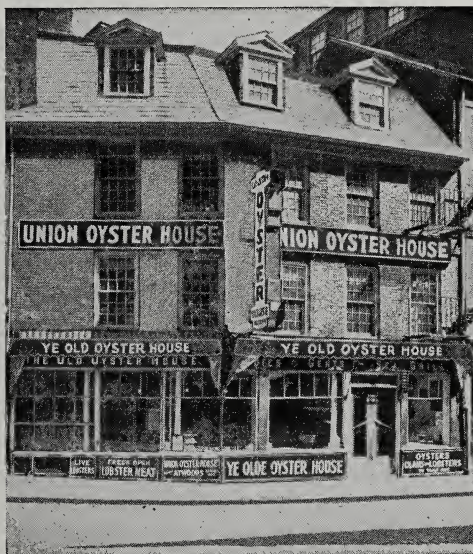
MARKET DINING ROOMS



EAST VIEW OF FANEUIL HALL MARKET.  
1827



day. But the good food wins over all the din and apparent confusion. 400,000 patrons a year climb the worn stairs for Durgin-Park chowders, New England Boiled Dinners, freshly baked johnny cake and apple pan dowdy. The beef-stews, schrod, lobster and fried cod's tongues speak for themselves. Never has Durgin-Park served liquor, but it does serve apple cider, and from January to September the finest old fashioned Strawberry Shortcake you have ever tasted. In season you are offered venison pie, bear steak and even racoon. Be sure now, when YOU eat at Durgin-Park's, and of course you are going to eat there, to ask Albert for his recipe for the famous Baked Indian Pudding: it's printed and waiting for you.



## UNION OYSTER HOUSE

Your visit to Boston would not be complete without a call at the Historical Oyster House which has been doing continuous business since 1826, with the same stalls and oyster bar in their original positions.

On the second floor of this building lived Louis Philippe, afterwards King of France, during his exile, and here he taught the French language to many prominent Bostonians of the period.

Previous to 1826 it had been the well-known store of Thomas Capen, importer of silks and fancy dress goods, and was known as "At the Sign of the Cornfields." Thomas Ca-

pen succeeded his father, Hopestill Capen, with whom in 1769 Benjamin Thompson of Woburn, afterwards Count Rumford, was apprenticed as Clerk. Here at the same time the distinguished merchant, Thomas Parkman, learned his trade. In the upper part of this building, Isaiah Thomas published the "Massachusetts Spy," having for its motto, "Open to all parties, but influenced by none," from 1771 to the beginning of hostilities of the Revolutionary War in April 1775, when it was moved to Worcester, Mass., where it was long known as the oldest paper in America in point of continuous service. During a part of the Revolutionary Period, Ebenezer Hancock, a Continental Army paymaster, had his headquarters here.

Thirty yards up Marshall Lane is The Marshall House, reputedly the oldest brick building in Boston, and the Boston Stone (from which distances were measured).

### DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST

Returning to Faneuil Hall turn left on North Street to Paul Revere's House, in North Square (where North Street bears right). Oldest frame dwelling in Boston. (Restored.) (Small admission fee.)



## The Paul Revere House

This famous house, in the old North End of Boston, is the oldest frame building in the city and the only type of a Colonial dwelling in the country situated in the heart of a large city.

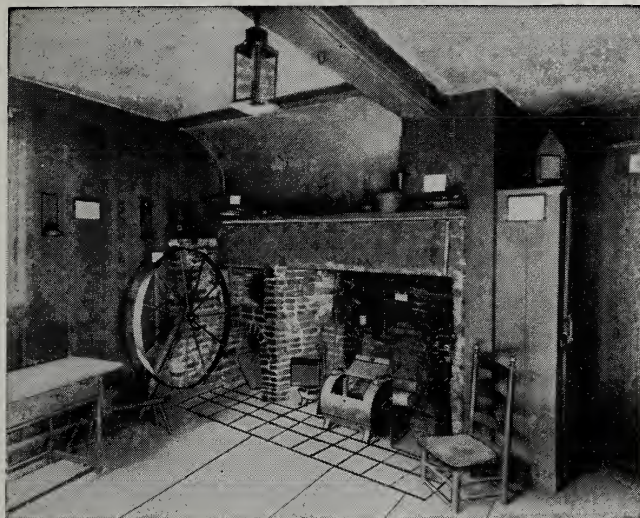
It was built soon after the great fire of 1676 on the site of Rev. Increase Mather's home, which was destroyed in that disaster.



*Paul Revere House - Boston, Massachusetts*

The house is low studded and two stories high with L. The second story projects and overhangs the first. The roof is pitched. On the ground floor are the living room and kitchen, each having a large fireplace, the one in the living room large enough for a man to stand in without stooping. The fireplace in the kitchen is exactly as it was when Revere lived in the house, and in it hangs the old crane used by him. The original window frames show the windows were evidently built with casement sashes and leaded diamond panes. On the original plastered walls of the living room was found an architectural landscape paper. On the back

of this paper was discovered a "hall mark," probably a Royal warrant for manufacture. The face of the paper is a scene representing one of the old London Church Towers. There are two rooms on the second floor; some of the floor boards are twenty-three inches wide and no doubt the very boards upon which Revere and his family walked. It is quite probable

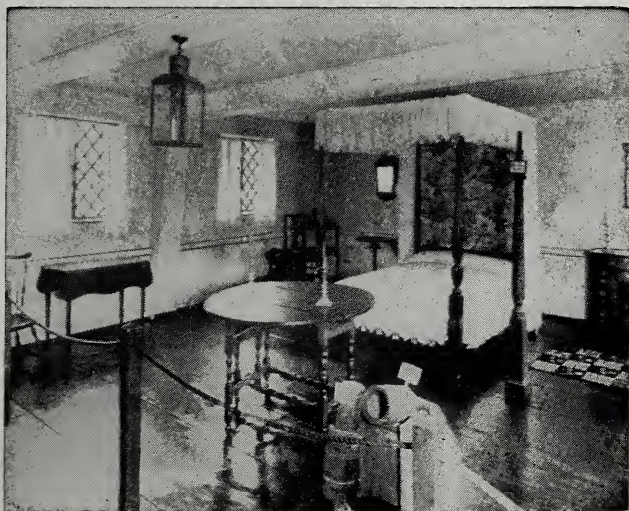


THE KITCHEN FIREPLACE AND BAKE OVEN  
*Mrs. Revere's Rolling Pin hangs from the Mantle*

played illustrated pictures on the first anniversary of the Boston Massacre, transparencies so awful we read, the assembly of spectators were struck "... with solemn silence . . their countenances . . covered with . . a melancholy gloom." In the south window was the appearance of the ghost of Christopher Snider (a Boston boy killed by British soldiers some days before

that the Reveres lived in the house before he purchased it in 1770 to occupy it as owner for some 30 years. records show he paid 213 pounds, 6 shillings and 8 pence for it, giving a mortgage on the same for 160 pounds. From the doorway of this old North Square house Revere went forth on his famous "Midnight Ride," April 18, 1775.

In the upper windows Revere dis-

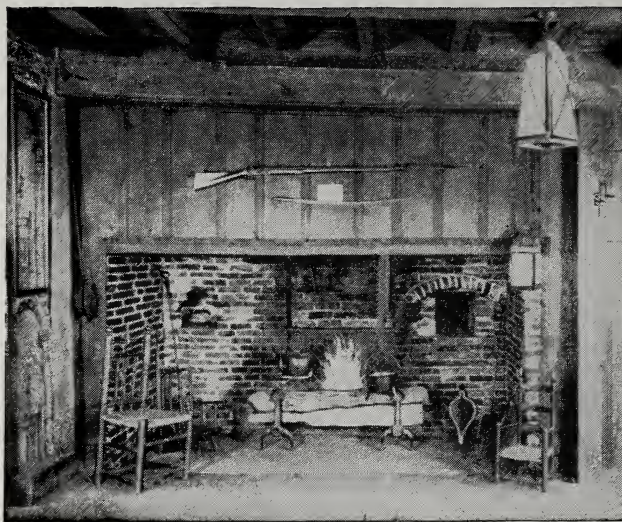


THE BED ROOM  
*Revere's "Powder Proof" was used at the Canton Powder Mill*



the Boston Massacre) "with one of his fingers in the wound, endeavoring to stop the blood issuing therefrom; near him his friends weeping; at a small distance, a monumental pyramid with his name on top, and the names of those killed on the Fifth of March round the base;" underneath was this inscription:

"Snider's pale ghost fresh bleeding stands, And vengeance for his death demands."



THE LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE AND BAKE OVEN

In the next window were represented the soldiers drawn up firing at the people assembled before them; the dead on the ground the wounded falling and blood streaming from their wounds; over this was written—"FOUL PLAY."

In the third window was the figure of a woman, representing America, sitting on the stump of a tree, with a staff in her hand with the cap of lib-

erty on its top, one foot on the head of a grenadier, lying prostrate, grasping a serpent, her finger pointing to the tragedy.

Numerous pieces of furniture have been given to the house as well as several pieces which belonged to Revere, including a water ewer, flint lock pistols, a lantern made by Revere, his cane, a bed post from his



THE LIVING ROOM  
*Mrs. Revere's Portrait hangs above the Chest*





*The Rides of Paul Revere, William Dawes and Dr. Prescott*

Paul Revere and William Dawes (a forebear of former Vice Pres. Dawes) were sent by Dr. Joseph Warren (hero of Bunker Hill) "to go to Lexington, and inform Mr. Samuel Adams and the Honl. John Hancock Esqr. . . . of the British advance to take them, or go to Concord, to destroy the Colony stores."

In the light of a rising moon Revere was rowed across the Charles by two friends, Thomas Richardson and Joshua Bently. In Charlestown he met Colonel Conant and others who had seen the two signal lanterns shown from the Old North Church steeple, a signal arranged to warn them that the British were leaving Boston by water.

Securing a horse from Deacon John Larkin, Revere "sett off" about eleven o'clock for Lexington. He escaped a British patrol. A little past midnight he found Adams and Hancock at the home of Rev. Jonas Clark, the Hancock-Clarke House, and delivered his message. When Revere rode up to the door the Minute-men on guard cautioned him to make no noise. "NOISE" answered Revere, "YOU'LL HAVE NOISE ENOUGH BEFORE MORNING. THE REGULARS ARE COMING OUT."

To better insure sufficient warning of the British advance Dr. Warren had sent another messenger to Lexington and Concord by a longer land route, a Mr. William Dawes Jr., who rode out through Boston Neck, Roxbury and Cambridge. Dawes arrived at Rev. Mr. Clark's home within half an hour after Revere.

bed, his toddy warmer, Mrs. Revere's rolling pin, pewter dishes, Revere's own saddle bags, and his small box for papers.

The house is owned by the Paul Revere Memorial Association, and for a small fee is open to visitors.

## EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF PAUL REVERE

This statue by Cyrus E. Dallin may be seen in the rear of Christ Church, "The Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame."

(During the war Dawes served as Assistant Commissary of Issues at the Magazine in Worcester.)

Together Revere and Dawes set off for Concord, and were overtaken by a young Doctor, Samuel Prescott, a High Son of Liberty. Dr. Prescott, who had acourting been, offered to join them in spreading the alarm. (Dr. Prescott later enlisted on a Privateer which was captured. He died in the British prison at Halifax.)

About halfway between Lexington and Concord the three were intercepted by British patrols. Dawes escaped: but Revere and Prescott were forced off the road into a pasture. Prescott jumped his horse over a low stone wall and carried the warning to Lincoln, Concord and Acton. Revere could not escape, and after severe questioning was taken back towards Lexington where he was released near the Meeting House. He returned to Rev. Mr. Clark's and urged Adams and Hancock to seek safety accompanying them part way towards Woburn.

Revere then returned to the Buckman Tavern (rendezvous of the Minute-men) with a Mr. Lowell, a clerk to Mr. Hancock to secure a trunk of papers belonging to Mr. Hancock. From a chamber window he watched the British approach, and hurried from the Tavern passing through Capt. Parker's men on the Green. ". . . when I saw & heard a gun fired . . . then . . . two guns, & then a continual roar of musquetry . . ." the opening of the Battle of Lexington Green.

## DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST

Past the "PAUL REVERE HOUSE" to end of street, turn left on Fleet Street to end, and right on Salem Street to the "OLD NORTH CHURCH."





## Christ Church

1723—"The Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame"



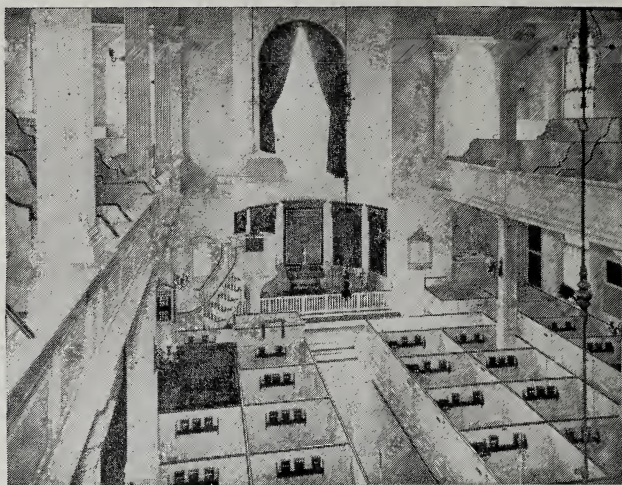
This church, designed after the manner of Sir Christopher Wren, the oldest church edifice in Boston, is a substantial hand-made brick structure about seventy feet long, fifty-one feet wide and forty-two feet high. Its walls are two and one-half feet thick. The walls of the twenty-four foot square, eighty-five foot high tower are three and one-half feet thick. The steeple is 175 feet high in all. 513,654 bricks were used in building the church. Thomas Tippin and Thomas Bennett were the Master Builders.

Organized when the original King's Chapel proved inadequate for the many who desired to worship in The Church of England, alterations were made in the Liturgy (about 1779) to meet the change from Colony to Nation. "The Signal Lanterns of Paul Revere, displayed from the steeple of this church April 18, 1775, warned the country of the march of British troops to Lexington and Concord."

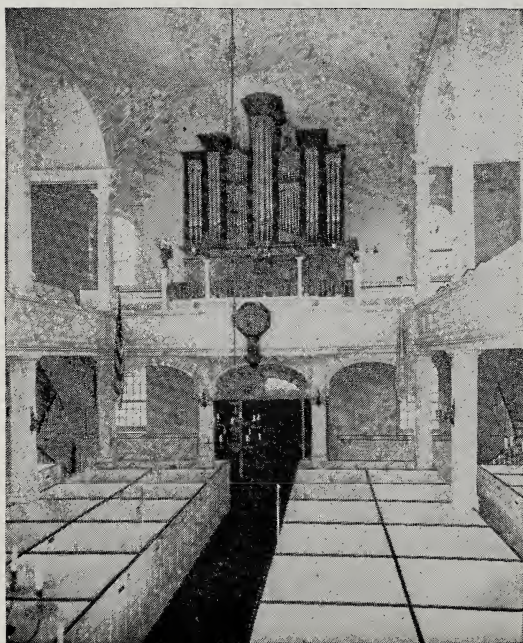


Paul Revere first came to "OLD NORTH" at the age of fifteen and assisted in organizing a Guild to ring the bells. This peal of eight bells which was cast in Gloucester, England, in 1744, "the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America," is now played before a Sunday Morning service. The largest bell weighs 1,545 pounds, the smallest 620 and the weight of all bells totals 7,272 pounds.

Pew 54, owned by Paul Revere's



*Interior of the Christ Church*



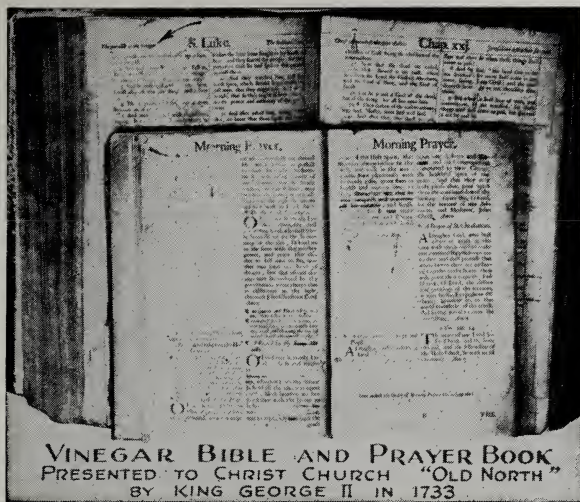
*Interior of Christ Church showing the Organ, 1759; the Cherubim, 1746; the Brass Chandeliers, 1724; and the Avery-Bennett Clock, 1726.*

oldest son, was probably occupied at times by Paul Revere.

The clock in front of the gallery was made by Richard Avery in 1726 and the case was made by Thomas Bennett, proprietor of pew No. 56. It is still a good timekeeper. Captain Cyprian Southack, a maker of Coast Charts "Employed much at Sea," gave a belfry clock before 1735, although it was not put in place until 1749.

The "Vinegar Bible" and Prayer Book (both printed in 1717) and a beautiful communion Service two flagons, chalice, paten and alms basin, were a gift to the church by King George II in 1733.

September 13, 1757, it is recorded that John



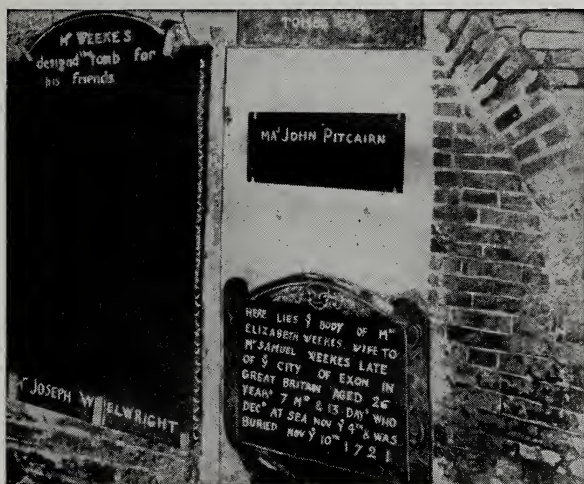
Childs, who had given Public Notice of his intention, flew from the steeple of "Old North" and the following day made two fights, "... The last time he set off with two Pistols loaded, one of which he discharged in his Descent, the other missing fire, he cocked and snap't it again before he reached the place prepared to receive him."

It is noted in the same article that as his "... Performance led many People from their Business, he is forbid flying any more in the town."

In the years between 1724 and 1730 at least twenty pews were owned by the sea Captains.

The Rev. Charles Wesley preached and assisted Rev. Dr. Cutler at Communion in Sept.-Oct., 1736.

Gen. Thomas Gage, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, occupied pew 62, and is said to have witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill from the Steeple.



THE PITCAIRN TOMB

President James Munroe received Communion from Rev. Asa Eaton at the Chancel Rail on July 6, 1817.

It is said more than one thousand persons have been buried in the thirty-seven ancient tombs under the church including the first Rector, Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., Maj. John Pitcairn (British), and Commodore Samuel Nicholson, first commander of U. S. Frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides."

Theodore Roosevelt occupied pew 25 on December 29, 1912, and Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke in the church on April 11, 1920.

The generous offerings from those who worship at "Old North"



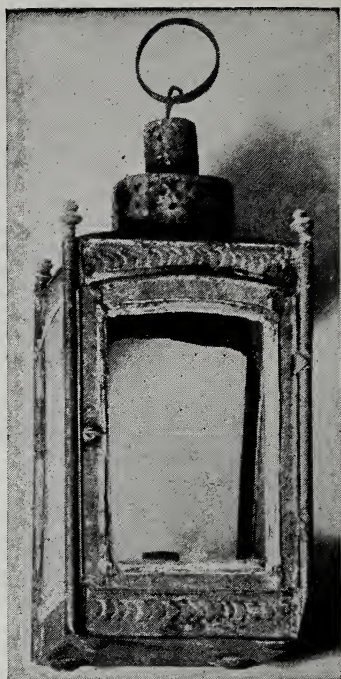
from all over the world, and receipts from the sale of maps, cards, books and pictures to visitors help maintain the property. Your gift will aid in keeping the doors of this historic shrine open to welcome those who come after you. You will be interested in the Chancel and the Communion Table. The Commandments were painted by John Gibbs in 1736; the Creed and Lord's Prayer about 1815. The "Last Supper," painted by John Ritto Penniman, was given to the church in 1812.

The brass chandeliers, the gift of Capt. William Maxwell, were first lighted on Christmas Day 1724: the box pews are the highest in the country.

The central case of the organ dates from about 1759. The four Cherubim in front of the organ were taken from a French ship which was transporting them to a Canadian church in 1746.

Of much interest to visitors are the reproduction of one of the two "lanthorns" displayed at Revere's orders, the Bay Pew for "The Gentlemen of the Bay of Honduras," and early records of the Sunday School established in 1815, "one of the first Sunday-schools in this part of the world."

To the north of the church once stood the Salem St. Academy, a much smaller building than the present Parish House. The church was part-owner of the Academy, and on June 4, 1815 organized one of the first Sunday-schools in this part of the world, if we except Samuel Slater's private Sunday-school at Pawtucket, established in 1799, and one of two "charity schools" formed in 1810 and 1812. It had 365 scholars in attendance on its first Sunday, with John R. Coting as superintendent. A roll of the scholars, written in 1817, with its quaint names of streets, lanes, and alleys at the North End, now hangs in the vestry. From this we learn that Hannah Brown lived in Love Lane, Rachell Newell in Methodist Alley, Sarah Ingraham in Sun Court St., Joseph Page in White Bread Alley,



A SIGNAL LANTERN  
OF PAUL REVERE

Bought in 1782 by Captain Daniel Brown of Concord, from the sexton of Christ Church in Boston, and affirmed by the said sexton at that time to have been one of the two lanterns displayed from the belfry of that church by order of Paul Revere on the evening of April 18, 1775.

From Captain Brown's grandson it came into the possession of Mr. Cummings E. Davis in 1853 with the legend as here given. Now displayed at the Concord Antiquarian House, Concord, Massachusetts.

Note the tooled edges: its pierced two-storied chimney: the turned finials on the four corner posts: the remaining vestiges of lacquer.



Nancy Jones and Peter Mash in Fish Street, and Elizabeth Vaughan in Dagger's Alley.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to participate in the Sunday morning service at Christ Church—"The OLD NORTH CHURCH of Paul Revere Fame" (Protestant Episcopal) on Salem St., at 10:45 o'clock. The Bishop of Massachusetts is the Rector and Rev. Charles Russell Peck is the Vicar. When you worship at divine service in this, the oldest church edifice in Boston, you are privileged to take part in the beautiful yet simple service which has been read practically without interruption since the last Sunday in December, 1723, except for a period during the Revolution when the church was closed "by military necessity."



BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Standing in a niche made by the window through which sexton Robert Newman escaped after displaying the lanterns as directed by Paul Revere.

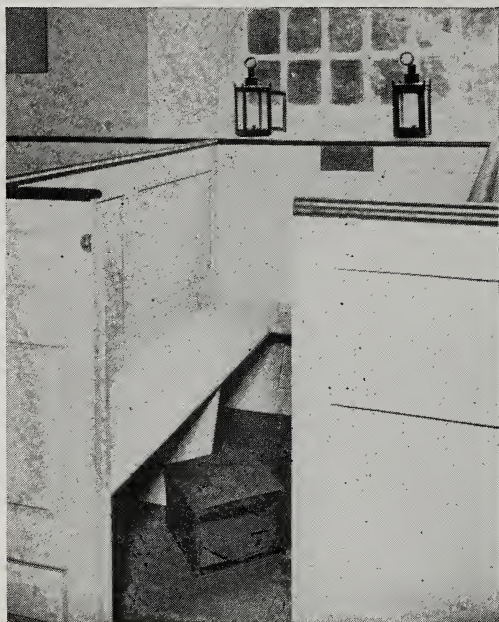
This monument, the first memorial to Washington erected in a public place in New England, the second in the country, was probably

modeled from a plaster bust known to have been made by Christian Gulliger of Boston in 1790. It was carried in a procession through the streets when the funeral observances were conducted in Oxford, Mass. (1800)

When General Lafayette visited the church in 1824 he was asked by Reverend Father Brinley if it was a good likeness of General Washington. Pointing to the bust Lafayette replied, "YES, THAT IS THE MAN I KNEW, AND MORE LIKE HIM THAN ANY OTHER PORTRAIT."

"OLD NORTH" IS OPEN EVERY DAY TO VISITORS

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#### 54 THE "REVERE PEW"

Owned (1808) by Paul Revere's oldest son

Sometimes Occupied by Paul Revere.

Note Lanterns and Old Foot Warmer.

#### *Avery-Bennett Clock*

Said to be oldest clock  
in the country in a public  
building.



IN CHRIST CHURCH, BOSTON

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#### DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST

Up Hull Street directly in front of the "OLD NORTH CHURCH" to "COPP'S HILL BURIAL GROUND." You have now covered 1 and 1/5 miles.



## *Copp's Hill Burial Ground*



It was most suitable that Copp's Hill in the North End of Boston be used in part as a burial ground. In those early days (1659) the well-to-do of Boston dwelt largely in that convenient and beautiful part of the peninsular. Copp's Hill was lower than Beacon and Fort Hill, but the first windmill erected in the colony stood on its summit. The name honors William Copp who dwelt nearby, and who is interred here. This, the second burial ground in Boston, is the largest in the historic city proper.

There are over 225 tombs within this burial ground, the oldest built in 1717. The date of the first interment is unknown, probably about the year 1660.

In one tomb are buried, "THE REVEREND DOCTORS INCREASE, COTTON and SAMUEL MATHER." ROBERT NEWMAN, Sexton of Christ Church, "The Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame" who displayed the two "lanthorns" at Revere's order and the Patriot DANIEL MALCOLM "who desired that he be buried ten feet deep, safe from British Musket Balls" are buried in this old ground. Six years after Daniel Malcolm's burial British Soldiers used his tombstone for a target—the bullet marks are conspicuous even now.

A British battery of six heavy guns and howitzers was placed on this hill, and from here Generals Clinton and Burgoyne witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill and directed the fire of the battery. It is said that a shell from one of these guns started the conflagration in Charlestown.

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### **DIRECTIONS TO NEXT HISTORIC SPOT OF INTEREST**

Continue down hill on Hull Street to end of street, turn left and cross first bridge on your right to Charlestown—U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION "OLD IRONSIDES," "THE BOSTON NAVY YARD" and "BUNKER HILL MONUMENT." You can see them from the bridge and you'll find them.



## U. S. Frigate Constitution



"OLD IRONSIDES"

Across the stream from Constitution Wharf in Boston, near the location of Hartt's Shipyard, from which she was launched October 21, 1797, U. S. Frigate CONSTITUTION—"Old Ironsides"—lies in dock at the Navy Yard. No ship deserves more justly a place in the affections of a country than this protector of our Nation during one of the most critical periods of our history.

Designed by Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia, Colonel George Claghorn was in entire charge of construction through three years. The cost was \$302,917.

The over-all length was 204 feet. The beam 43 feet 6 inches; displacement 2250 tons. The crew numbered 475 men and officers (1812). The maximum logged speed was 13.5 knots.

The live oak, red cedar, white oak, pitch pine and locust, of which she was constructed, came from states ranging from Maine to South Caro-

lina and Georgia. The heavier part of the original battery came from Maryland and Connecticut. The copper bolts and fittings were made by Paul Revere. (About 15% of the original timbers remain in the ship.)

Designed a 44-gun frigate, the Constitution carried 52 guns during most of the war of 1812, though this number was sometimes exceeded. Her first Commander, Captain Samuel Nicholson, is buried in a tomb under Christ Church, "The Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame," in Boston.

In 1798 the CONSTITUTION helped clear our coast line and the West Indies of French Privateers; in 1803-1805 bombarded the forts at Tripoli, and dictated peace without tribute to the Barbary States. During the war of 1812 she won a succession of victories over the British fleet, sinking the frigates Guerriere and Java in two engagements, and capturing the corvette Cyane and the sloop Levante after a hard fought battle.

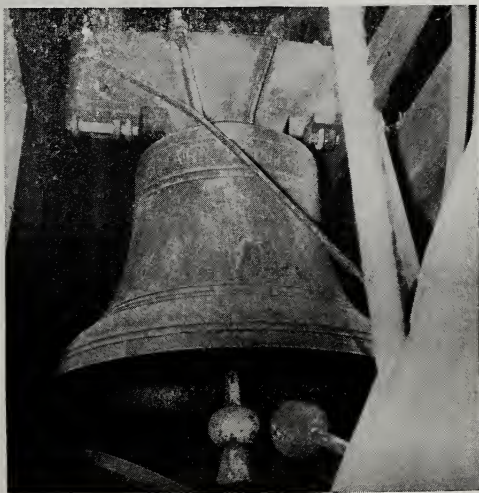
Condemned to be broken up in 1830, this undefeated champion was saved by Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose poem "Old Ironsides" aroused such popular feeling that money was appropriated for rebuilding in 1833.

In honoring "Old Ironsides" we honor not only the ship itself but the men who by their bravery and skill brought her to such renown and made such glorious history for America.

#### "OLD IRONSIDES" IS OPEN TO VISITORS

THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD in Charlestown was established on "Moulton's Point" in 1800.

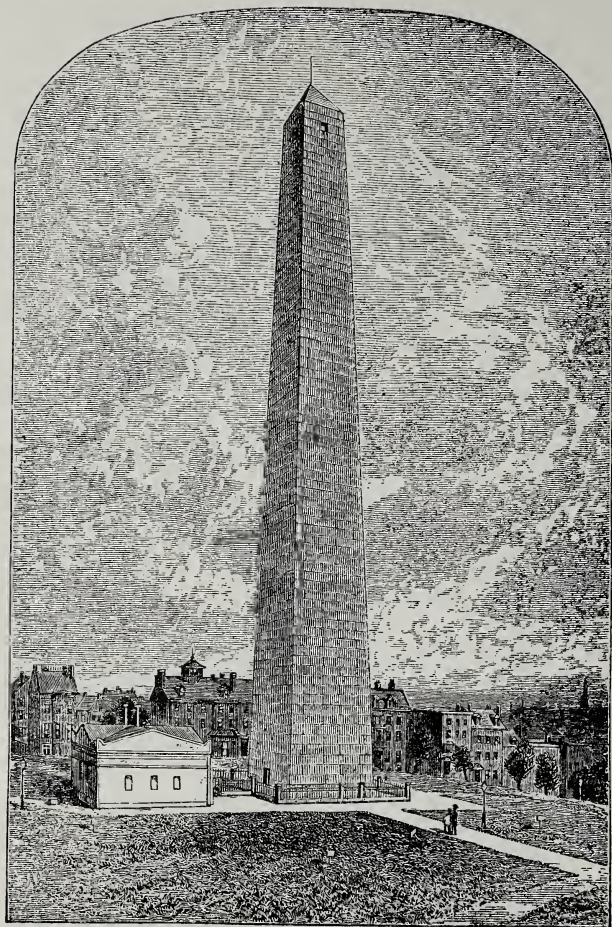
The first dry dock in the country, built in 1833 by Josiah Quincy, second mayor of Boston, is still in use in the Navy Yard. The rope-walk manufactures rope for the entire navy.



BELL No. 8 OF THE EIGHT BELLS OF "OLD NORTH CHURCH"

First Rung November 8, 1745

Cast by Able Rudhall



From a rare engraving

## BUNKER HILL MONUMENT



## *Bunker Hill Monument*

Bunker Hill Monument stands on Breed's Hill, Charlestown, where the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought June 17, 1775. In the main path leading to the Monument stands a bronze statue of Colonel William Prescott representing the American commander restraining his impatient men with his famous command "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," as the enemy advanced up the hill.

Bunker Hill Monument is the second memorial erected on this ground: the first a Tuscan pillar of wood eighteen feet high erected in honor of "Major-General Joseph Warren and his associates" by King Solomon's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in 1794. A model of this memorial is preserved in the entrance floor of the present Monument.

The Monument occupies the southeast corner of the American redoubt which was about eight rods square. It is built of granite quarried in Quincy. The first railroad in America was built in Quincy to carry this granite from the (Bunker Hill) quarry to the wharf on the Neponset River from which it was transported to Charlestown by boat. The Monument is two hundred and twenty-one feet high, (ninety courses of stones,) thirty feet square at the base and fifteen feet square at the top. Two hundred and ninety-four winding stairs (no elevator) lead to the observatory room seventeen feet high and eleven feet square. In this observatory two light brass field pieces are displayed which were taken from a British gun-house by young Patriots, used during the Revolution and named HANCOCK and ADAMS by Major-General Henry Knox (then Secretary of War).

The Museum at the base contains interesting memorials and relics. The fine marble statue of General Joseph Warren who was killed in the battle (statue by Henry Dexter), the gun with which Peter Salem, a Negro mortally wounded Major Pitcairn (British), who is buried under CHRIST CHURCH, "The Old North Church of Paul Revere Fame," in Boston and old prints of General Lafayette are particularly interesting.

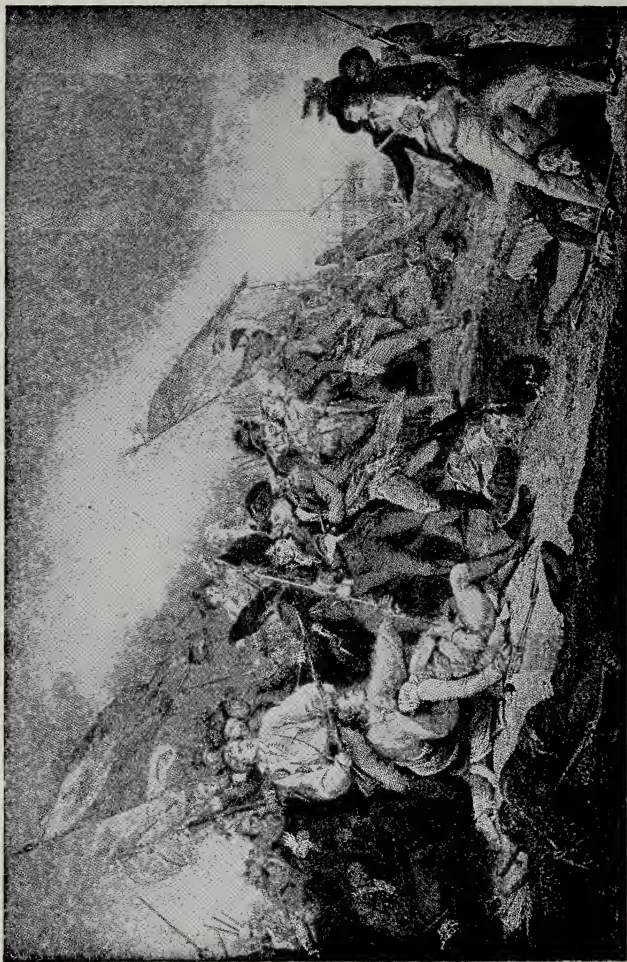
The corner stone was laid by General Lafayette, June 17, 1825, Daniel Webster delivering the oration. "A national salute fired at half past six o'clock on the evening of July 23, 1842, by the Charlestown Artillery announced the completion of the Monument." Dedication exercises were held June 17, 1843; Daniel Webster was again the orator. In the great crowd that day were President Tyler, members of his Cabinet and a few survivors of the Battle. The Monument was designed by the sculptor Horatio Greenough; Solomon Willard was the construction architect.

The cost of the shaft alone was about \$150,000; the total expenditure was about \$200,000. All but \$7,000 of this total was raised by public subscription. BUNKER HILL MONUMENT is truly a MONUMENT erected by the people to honor "Major-General Joseph Warren and his associates."

THE MONUMENT IS OPEN TO VISITORS FOR A SMALL FEE

A large number of the British troops left their crowded camp on Boston Common the morning of June 17th, 1775 to embark for Moulton's Point in Charlestown. They landed on the "Point" (where now the United States Navy Yard is established) between twelve and one o'clock that afternoon, and about three o'clock, advanced through the fields in two wings to the "BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL," attacking the redoubt and rail fence. This first attack failed; a second attack and repulse followed; then General Howe (British) massed his troops who had been twice reinforced, for a third assault, concentrating the attack upon the redoubt.

The ammunition of the Americans was nearly exhausted, and after desperate defence General Prescott ordered a retreat. It was at this time General Joseph Warren fell, mortally wounded, and the loss of the Americans was greater than at any other period



BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL

of the battle. By five o'clock the British had taken possession of the heights.

The Americans lost the Battle of Bunker Hill, but on that day the United Colonies won their war for independence. That battle proved Colonial troops could withstand British troops in battle. Said WASHINGTON, "I am content. The liberties of the country are safe."

It is probable few over 1200 Americans and over 3000 British were engaged in the battle. Records name 10 American officers and 141 of the rank and file killed or mortally wounded. Frothingham estimates the American losses at 140 killed, 271 wounded and 30 captured. The 2000 British troops first landed in Charlestown were twice reinforced. Official British losses were 35 officers and 191 soldiers killed, 122 officers and 706 soldiers wounded.



#### KEY TO THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

##### AMERICAN

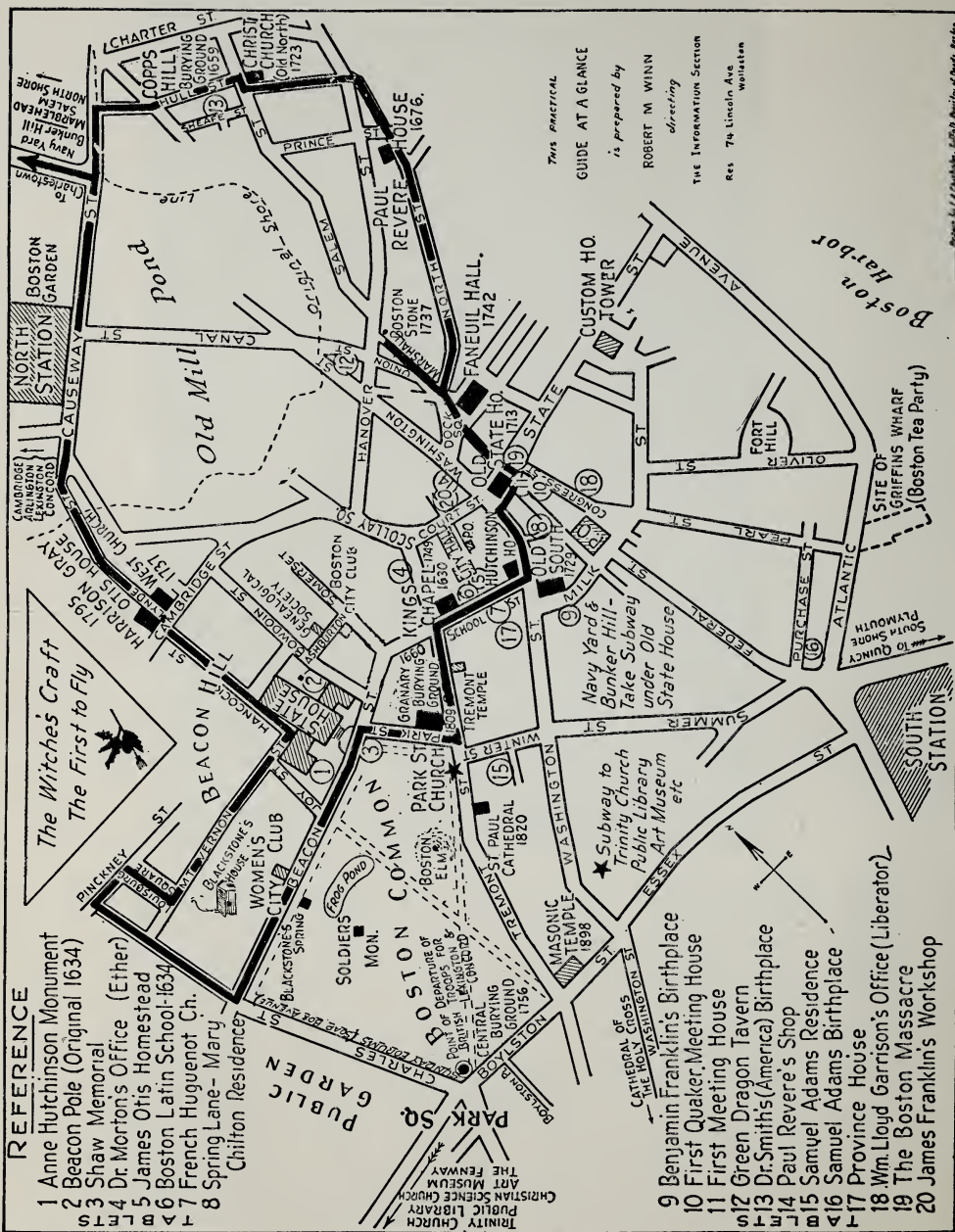
- 1 Genl Israel Putnam
- 2 Lieut Col Parker
- 3 Revd Saml Minkins
- 4 Majr Moore
- 5 Majr Knowlton
- 6 Majr McCleary
- 7 Col Wm Prescott
- 8 Genl Joseph Warren
- 9 The Only Real Linnenses

##### BRITISH

- 9 Genl Sir Wm Howe
- 10 Genl Sir Henry Clinton
- 11 Majr Small
- 12 Col Abercrombie
- 15 Enl Lord Rowden
- (now Earl Mar)



# "A Guide at a Glance"



# *To Visit the High Spots of Historic Boston*

## **And Old Residential Boston, Too**

**Historic—State House to Copp's Hill**

**Old Residential—Harrison Gray Otis House to State House**

**START** At the **STATE HOUSE**: Go down Park St. along north side of **BOSTON COMMON** to **THE PARK STREET CHURCH** on Brimstone Corner ("America" first sung in public here.)

**TURN LEFT** to **GRANARY BURYING GROUND**. Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Boston Massacre victims and Mother Goose are buried here: To **KING'S CHAPEL** (0.1 mile) and **KING'S CHAPEL BURYING GROUND**, the first burying ground in Boston. Gov. Winthrop (first Governor), William Dawes, Jr., and Hester Prynne (Elizabeth Paine), heroine of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" are here interred.

**GO LEFT** down School St. past **CITY HALL** to the **OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE** (0.2 mile), which ranks with Independence Hall in Philadelphia as a most notable landmark and reminder of early America on the Continent. Admission 25 cents.

**TURN LEFT** on Washington St. to the **OLD STATE HOUSE** (0.3 mile). "In this building," said Samuel Adams, "Independence was born."

**GO RIGHT** down State St. to point of the **BOSTON MASSACRE**, a raised circle of paving stones at intersection of Congress St. (0.4 mile).

**TURN LEFT** to **FANEUIL HALL** (0.5 mile) "Cradle of Liberty." Note Grasshopper weather vane.

100 yards out Union St. in Marshall Lane is **THE MARSHALL HOUSE**, reputedly the oldest brick building in Boston, and the **BOSTON STONE** (from which distances were measured).

**TAKE NORTH ST.** to **PAUL REVERE'S HOUSE**. in North Square (where North Street bears right) (0.9 mile). Oldest frame dwelling in Boston. (Restored.) Admission 25 cents.

**ON TO CHRIST CHURCH**, "THE OLD NORTH CHURCH OF PAUL REVERE FAME." (1.1 miles). Oldest church edifice in Boston. From the steeple were displayed the signal lanterns of Paul Revere. You are cordially invited to Sunday Morning Service (Episcopal) at 10:45 o'clock.

**TO COPP'S HILL BURYING GROUND.** (1.2 miles). Buried here are sexton Robert Newman, Daniel Malcolm and ministers Cotton and Increase Mather. Here were placed British batteries which set fire to Charlestown during the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Excellent view of **CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD**, Home Port of U. S. Frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," and **BUNKER HILL MONUMENT** 1.5 miles additional.

PAST NORTH STATION (1.6 miles) and UP LYNDE ST., to the OLD WEST CHURCH, Asher Benjamin, 1806, and the HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE (2.0 miles). Headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Fine museum of Furniture, Pottery, Glass and Costumes. Admission 25 cents.

UP HANCOCK ST. and TURN RIGHT down MT. VERNON ST. TURN RIGHT through LOUISBURG SQUARE (2.4 miles), Louisa May Alcott lived at No. 10. TURN LEFT down Pinckney St., and TURN LEFT on Charles St. (Beacon Hill is, and always has been, the fine old residential section of Boston.)

TURN LEFT up BEACON ST. past MEMORIAL TO FOUNDERS (SPRING) on the Common Side (2.8 miles). (Notice the beautiful colored window panes, discolored by impurities in manufacture, at Nos. 64, 63 40 and 38) to THE STATE HOUSE. (THREE MILES.)

See the wonderful panorama of Boston and vicinity from the Custom House Tower (495 feet high) open to visitors.

(Notice Numbers and Refer to Tablets as you go along.)

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## *To Visit the High Spots of Cultural Boston*

### **Walking or Driving**

"FOLLOW THE BLACK LINE ROAD" on the map and you see "HISTORIC" and "OLD RESIDENTIAL" Boston, but there is still another BOSTON, a third city within a city: I call it "CULTURAL BOSTON." Of course you will visit it.

START from the corner of BOSTON COMMON at CHARLES and BOYLSTON Streets (where the British boats were drawn up for their expedition to Lexington and Concord April 18, 1775) go

OUT BOYLSTON STREET past the PUBLIC GARDEN (beautiful flowers: the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON: the famous SWAN BOATS). Across Arlington Street is the ARLINGTON STREET CHURCH (Unitarian).

CLARENDON STREET stands TRINITY CHURCH (Protestant Episcopal). Pause and study the Saint Gaudens statue of PHILLIPS BROOKS, with the hooded figure of Christ in the background with His hand on the shoulder of the famous preacher. Facing TRINITY CHURCH across COPLEY SQUARE is the BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (Abbey's Quest and Achievement of the Holy Grail and the Sargent "Triumph of Religion": the ancient railing from the Guildhall of Boston, England, before which (1607) some of the Pilgrim Fathers stood for trial, is in the Delivery Room) and the new OLD SOUTH CHURCH (Congregational Trinitarian). Buildings of BOSTON UNIVERSITY are on Boylston Street just beyond the Library.

TAKE HUNTINGTON AVENUE (keeping left of Library out of Copley Square) (.05 mile) pass MECHANICS BUILDING continue on to THE FIRST CHURCH



OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, the "MOTHER CHURCH," and THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE (on right 1.0 mile). Visit the Church and Publishing House, where you may walk through the Earth on the Equator in the MAPARIUM. Take the time necessary for a conducted visit through the building. Just beyond the MOTHER CHURCH is HORTICULTURAL HALL and SYMPHONY HALL (Home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra). At Gainsboro Street stands the NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and adjoining is the BOSTON Y. M. C. A. NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY is the new building beyond the "Y", the BOSTON OPERA HOUSE across the Avenue. No. 416 is the TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL and DENTAL SCHOOLS, ON RIGHT is THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. (1.6 miles). Facing the entrance court is Cyrus E. Dallin's symbolic statue "THE APPEAL TO THE GREAT SPIRIT." In the Museum I particularly desire you to visit The EARLY AMERICAN WING, the two rooms of PAUL REVERE SILVER and the famous "Unfinished Portraits" of GEORGE WASHINGTON and MARTHA WASHINGTON painted by Gilbert Stuart. WENTWORTH INSTITUTE is opposite the Museum of Fine Arts. At FENWAY ROAD is the GIRLS LATIN SCHOOL.

TURN RIGHT ON LONGWOOD AVENUE (2 miles). The ANGELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS and the MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY are on opposite sides of LONGWOOD AVENUE. The vine covered building is the HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL and the beautiful group of marble buildings is the HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL (2.2 miles) with the CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL beyond. (In this immediate neighborhood stand the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the Collis P. Huntington Memorial the House of the Good Samaritan, the Psychopathic Hospital, the Palmer Memorial Hospital, the New England Deaconess Hospital, the New England Baptist Hospital, the Robert Bent Brigham Hospital).

TURNING RIGHT down Avenue Louis Pasteur the new BOSTON LYING-IN HOSPITAL faces the HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL. The next building on the right is the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL (present edifice of the FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL (1635) in North America). On the left is the HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE and way over on the left are the MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART, BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL and EMMANUEL COLLEGE (Women).

TURNING RIGHT INTO FENWAY pass SIMMONS COLLEGE (Women) and FENWAY COURT, (2.6 miles) the home of the late Isabella Stewart Gardner, which contains the rich collection of art belonging to the ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM (Open to public). Following MUDDY RIVER through the FENS past the FORSYTHE DENTAL INFIRMARY and FIRE ALARM HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

TURN RIGHT INTO BOYLSTON STREET at the JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY monument (3.3 miles) (the Boston Medical Library and the house of the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY are on the right) through Copley Square to the starting point on BOSTON COMMON. Four and one-half miles.

Transportation by Metropolitan Transit (Subway and Surface) is available from corner of Boylston and Arlington Sts., along Huntington Ave. to Longwood Ave.

# *Highlights Near Boston*

The following are only some of the HIGH-LIGHTS near Boston which I enjoy visiting. May I suggest that you call at the Chamber of Commerce or the Board of Trade in Quincy, Plymouth, Lexington, Concord and Salem for Guides of those communities.

## THE SOUTH SHORE—Route 3A

### QUINCY

Birthplaces of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams.  
The Adams Mansion, home of the two.  
The Dorothy Q. House, home of beautiful Dorothy Quincy.  
The Church of the Presidents in Quincy Square under which the Presidents Adams are buried.  
The first Railroad built in the United States.

### HINGHAM

Old Ship Church. Oldest church edifice in the country in which regular services have been held.

### GREENBUSH

The "WELL" and "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

### MARSHFIELD

The Winslow House. Daniel Webster Homestead.

### DUXBURY

Myles Standish Monument and the John Alden House.

### PLYMOUTH

Plymouth Rock.	The National Monument.
Leyden Street.	Brewster Gardens.
Burial Hill.	John Howland House.
Antiquarian House.	Cole's Hill.
Pilgrim Hall.	

## THE NORTH SHORE—Route 1A

### MARBLEHEAD

Abbott Hall, Painting, "SPIRIT OF '76."  
The Lee Mansion, home of Marblehead Historical Society.  
Fort Sewall and Marblehead Harbor.  
Agnes Surriage Well.

### MARBLEHEAD NECK

### SALEM

The Pioneer Village.  
House of the Seven Gables.

The Essex Institute.  
The Peabody Museum.  
The Ropes Memorial.

Chestnut Street, the Street of beautiful doorways.

The Drive along the North Shore through Beverly, Manchester-by-the-Sea and Magnolia to Gloucester (see the FISHERMAN'S MEMORIAL in Gloucester), East Gloucester, Rockport and around Cape Ann is especially beautiful.

## WEST OF BOSTON—Route 2A

### CAMBRIDGE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
The Longfellow House.  
Harvard University, particularly the Blaschka Glass Flowers.  
Mount Auburn Cemetery.  
James Russell Lowell House.  
Cambridge Common.  
Christ Church.  
Radcliffe College.  
Site of the WASHINGTON ELM and the Village Smithy.

### ARLINGTON

The Jason Russell House.

### LEXINGTON

The Munroe Tavern	Lexington Green
The Buckman Tavern	The Hancock-Clark House

### CONCORD

#### HISTORIC

The Battle Ground at NORTH BRIDGE.  
"Bullet Hole House."  
The Colonial Storehouse.  
The Wright Tavern.  
The Antiquarian House.  
Grapevine Cottage, where the Concord Grape originated.

#### LITERARY

The Wayside, Home of Alcotts, Hawthorne, and "Margaret Sydney"  
(Five Little Peppers)  
Orchard House, Home of Louisa May Alcott.  
School of Philosophy.  
Ralph Waldo Emerson's House.  
The Old Manse.  
Country Store, run as Trading Post by grandfather and father of Thoreau.  
Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

### SOUTH SUDBURY

THE WAYSIDE INN made famous by Longfellow.

### DEDHAM

THE OLD FAIRBANKS HOUSE (about 1636). Said to be the oldest house now standing in America.





*First Masonic Grave in  
America—1680*

Old Burying Ground (1638)  
Charlestown, Massachusetts

It is told that the Grand  
Lodge of England ordered  
no other stone be erected  
showing Masonic devices in  
such numbers.

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THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE  
105 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts



This beautiful house was built in 1759 by Major John Vassall, a Tory who fled at the opening of the Revolution. It was occupied by General Washington as his Headquarters from July 15, 1775, to April 4, 1776. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived in this house from 1837 until his death in 1882. He wrote "PAUL REVERE'S RIDE" here in 1860.

The Longfellow House is open to visitors in the afternoon for a small fee. The telephone number is TRobridge 6-2340.



